## EIGHT MORE VICTIMS

The Sufferings of Two Families from Eating Poisoned Pastry.

CREAM CAKE AND VERDIGRIS

An Interview with the Unlucky Eighth Avenue Eaker.

The profound sensation created by the poisoning of Mr. Wheeler's family in West Forty-third street and the death of Mr. George Wheeler, has by no means subsided. The discovery yesterday of two more families who were poisoned in the same way greatly intencines public interest. So far as could be learned yesterday by diligent inquiry there were fifteen persons poisoned by eating pastry bought on Saturday night, November 15, and one other person in the neighborhood is dangerously ill with precisely similar symptoms, though the family and the physicians in this case are unable to trace the sick-

ess to the same cause. The details in the case of Mr. Wheeler's family, in which occurred the only death that has ensued thus far, will be remembered by the reader as well as those of the poisoning of the Mulvay family, published yesterday. When the poisoning first became known to the public it was thought strange that damage should have been done by only the single pie bought by Mrs. Wheeler out of the number which were sold at Schinkel's bakery on the Saturday night in question, and it was shrewdly surmised that some accident might have happened to that particular pie. The discovery afterward made by Dr. Purdy, the physician attending the Wheelers, that another pie had done precisely similar injury to the Mulvay family, made it exceedingly likely that still other cases would be discovered, and that instead of the seven sufferers who were known there might be seventeen or seventy in the neigh

"JUST ESCAPED DEATH." It was not, then, a matter of surprise to Mr. B. C. Wheeler when he received the following note yesterday from the undertaker who buried his son:-

DEAR SIR-Mr. Frank P. Walton, of No. 352 West Thirty-eighth street, called to see me last evening, and he says that his soon and his mother-in-law and three of her family have just escaped death, caused by eating pastry cream cakes bought at Schinkel's the same day that Mrs. Wheeler bought the pic. Respectfully yours. JAMES QUIGG.

This note he gave to Dr. Purdy, who showed it to

cases of poisoning in the neighborhood. In quiry was at once made at the number mentioned, and it was found that the Stetzel family, one of whom Mr. Frank Walton married, was the family that had been poisoned. Mr. John Stetzel owns the house and lives there with his family, comprising his wife, his two sons, his son-in-law, his daughterin-law and his grandchild. None of the men of the family were at home when inquiry was first made, and Mrs. Stetzel refused to talk about the case, although it was evident from her appearance that she had been ill. Later in the day oury Stetzel, a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four, admitted that three of the family had been sick and did not deny that the illness was the result of having eaten pastry bought at the bakery on Eighth avenue. While the reporter was in the room there were present the father, mother, two sons, an unmarried daughter and a grandchild. It was Mr. Henry Statzel who seemed most anxious that no information should be given. "Mr. Schinkel is a friend of ours and there has been enough said about this thing already. Theodore and Eila and another of the family were sick, but they are well now, and there is no use saying anything more about t." there is no use saying anything more about it."
Mrs. Stetzel and her daughter, Miss Elia, were inclined to be more communicative, and would have given a correct statement of just what had occurred had it not been that Henry advised silence on

e reporter, however, had a short conversation The reporter, however, had a short conversation with another of the femily whom he believes to have been Theodore Stetzel, who told about the purchase of the cream puffs, and said that he, his sister-in-law, his mother and the little boy had all caten some of them. "After supper," he said, "I went up town, but was obliged to get out of the car three or four times to vomit, and had terrible pains in my stomach. I went back home and got to bed as soon as possible, but could not sleep and kept on vomiting all night long. On Monday morning I still felt very bad, and then heard that my brother and brother-in-law were also sick; mother sent for some medicine to the drug store, and we all took it, but it did us no good, so on Monday morning, as we were all still very lil, we sent for Dr. Warren. On Wednesday I felt a little better, and on Thursday was able to get around a little. I am still very weak, but have no more pain." It was only in reply to persistent questioning that even these details were obtained, but the reference to Dr. Warren, of West Thirty-eighth street, said that he fad attended the Stetzel during their illness. these details were obtained, but the reference to Dr. Warren supplied the necessary clew for the reporter. Dr. Warren, of West Thirty-eighth street, said that he find attended the Stetzels during their illness. On Monday of last week, he said, a young man, whose name he did not know (evidently Mr. Walton), had called on him and asked for medicines for his child who was taken sick with cramps in the stomach and vomiting and purging. He prescribed medicines for the case and told the young man if the child got no better to call on him again and he would go to see him. The next day the young man if the child got no better to call on him again and he would go to see him. The next day the young man if the child was and told him the child was still sick. "Thereupon," said the Doctor, "I went around to see him. He was not then at Mrs. Stetzel's, but was at another grandmother's; but while there I was told that Mrs. Stetzel and one of her sons and her daughter-in-law were all sick and I was asked to visit them. I did so, and found them all suffering in the same way. The married son, Henry, was not sick, nor were others of the family, and from this circu mstance they had been able to determine that the cause of the sickness was cating some cream puffs they had for Sunday's supper. Those who had not eaten any of these were sick, while those who had not eaten of them were not sick. I was satisfied that this was the cause of the sickness and questioned them about the cream puffs. They said that they had bought them at Schinkel's bakery on Eight was under the sunday night."

"Hould not make a very clear diagnosis, but I

"What was your diagnosis of the easer as a the reporter.
"I could not make a very clear diagnosis, but I presumed that something in this cake had produced irritation of the stomach. I did not know how such cakes were make, and I thought probably the fact of their having been kept for twenty-four hours before being eaten was the cause of the sickness. I thought probably that some change had occurred which would account for the sickness."

"Did you try to get possession of any of the

"No, I did not."

"No. I did not."

"Dat you not suspect an active poison from the symptoms?"

"No; there was nothing which indicated poison to my mind. I did not consider any of the patients dangerously sick, aithough they were very sick, undomotedly. The mother and her grown son were the sackest. The little boy had only caten a small piece. I therefore accounted for the whole thing by supposing that the food was unwholesome."

"What was your treatment?"

"I gave besnuth and morphine, which proved efficacions in allaying the inflammation."

"Were any of your patients able to retain food on their stomachs?"

"Were any of your patients about 1 would not let their stomachs?"

"Well, I put them on a milk diet. I would not let them eat snything until they got better. The milk they were able to retain after a little time."

SILL ANOTHER FAMILY POISONED.

"Do you know of any other similar cases in the patients of the patients

"Do you know of any other similar cases in the neighborhood?"
"Yes," said the Doctor, "I was called on by a young man whom I had treated before for a trouble of the bowels. He came in on Monday of last week and told mo that he thought he was going to have another attack similar to the former one. I prescribed for him and he went away, but afterward came back and said that his mother and sister and brother were all sick in the same way that he was. I then visited them and inquired into the case and found that they had bought a lemon meringue pie at Schinkel's on Saturday night and had eaten it on Sanday night. The symptoms were the same as they were with the Stetzel family, and I formed the same opinion of the case and treated it in the same way."
"Did they all recover?"
"Yes. They were not as sick as the Stetzels were." Dr. Warren said he would prefer not to give the names of this family, as no good end would be served. They were all out of danger, and would not desire to have their names published in connection with the case.

to have their names published in connection with the case.

THE MULVAYS RECOVERING.

A reporter having learned that Mr. Mulvay, who with his wife had such a narrow escape, know of other victims of the posonous pie, casied upon him last evening. He was at home, and although still very weak, said that he felt that all immediate danger was past. Mrs. Mulvay, for the first time since she was attacked, was able to be about. If there has been no explicit agreement between the different sufferers, there certainly has sprung up an implied understanding that as lew of the facts as possible shall be made public. They will talk among themselves, but the moment any one attempts to get at the bottom of what has been current gossip for the past week their hips are as scaled books. The reporter subsequently found that the people Mr. Mulvay had altituded to, although he did not mention their names, were the Stetzels, who live on the same block with him. Mr. McGuinness was visiting the Mulvay family hat evening while the reporter was there. He explicitly denied that he had partaken of the pie, and said that he was able to "wake a mile,

square heel-and-toe, wid any man of his age widin a mile of him." le Jimmy, who, fortunately for him on that ky Sunday evening had been fed so bountifully key and cranberry sauce that there was only enough left for a morsel of the pie, has en-recovered.

room chough test to a trivial and the reporter, "that the little fellow didn't take more of the pastry or it would have gone hard with him."

"Yes, sir; the Lord was above us in that at all events." replied Mr. Mulvay, as he cast his eyes have the heavenward.

events." replied Mr. Mulvay, as he cast his eyes devoutly heavenward.

From what Mr. Mulvay said it appears that his wife had a more narrow escape from death than even the attending physician had admitted. On Saurday last she was in a very precarious condition, and Mr. Mulvay is of the opinion that if it had not been for a powder administered by Dr. O'Reilly in the morning of that day she would have certainly died at about the same hour that the death of Mr. George Wheeler occurred.

POSSIELY ANOTHER CASE.

wheeler occurred.

Dr. Miller, who, with his partner. Dr. O'Reilly, treated the Mulvays, said that he had heard of no new cases of the kind, but that a boy in Forty-third street had been under his care for a week with exactly the same symptoms as the Mulvays and was not yet out of danger. Singularly enough, he had not been able to find out what the cause of the sickness was, but from certain circumstances, and from the coincidence of time and symptoms, he thought very probably the boy had eaten pastry from Schimkel's. He would not make any such statement, nowever, as there was no direct evidence of it. The boy, whose name he would not give, as he does not wish him to be disturbed while he is still dangerously ill, is about fourteen years old and is an orphan. He lives with relatives and works for himself, being allowed to use his carnings as pocket money. "He is somewhat independent," said the Doctor, "as boys of about fourteen par to be, and objects to being questioned. Neither I nor the family have been able to learn whether he bought any pastry just before being sick or not, but they know that he does buy such things commonly."

Mr. Schinkel, the baker, talked over the whole

sick or not, but they know that he does buy such things commonly."

Mr. Schinkel, the baker, talked over the whole matter very freely with the reporter yesterday. He said that since the unfortunate affair had come to his knowledge he had entirely discontinued the use of copper tuensils and had substituted tin enamelled ware. He was utterly at a loss to account for the presence of any injurious or poisonous matter in his pies, especially as one of his regular customers, a young lady, had come into the store only yesterday and told him that she had bought one of his meringue pies on the memorable Saturday and that her family had eaten heartily of it and none of them were sick. "And what's more," she added, "I'm going to buy more of those pies. We are not afraid to cat them."

going to buy more of those pies. We are not afraid to eat them."

Mr. Schinkel, who has done and is still doing a prosperous business, says that he has been at his present stand for six years and has always used copper kettles, "as all other bakers do." He had never considered them dangerous if properly used, and had always cutioned his workmen specially to keep them clean and not to allow anything to stand long in them. He said the reason they were used was not simply that they were very durable and not easily broken, but that in boiling sugar copper was almost the only substance that would stand the great heat.

was almost the only substance that would stand the great heat.

As to the making of the meringue pies, he said he had already given the recipe (which was published in the Herally yesterday), and explained the discrepancy between that and the statement he made to Dr. O'Reilly. To the latter he said he flavored the pies with oil of lemon, and this he now says was a mistake. He discovered, after saying this, that on the day in question there was no oil of lemon (which flavoring was commonly used) in the shop, and vanilla extract was used instead. This extract he declared he knew to be pure, because he prepared it on the premises from the vanilla beans and used nothing but French spirits and water. He seemed gleeply affected when he was told that eight additional cases had been discovered during the day, but could only say that he did not understand it.

Mrs. Wheeler and her niece are now considered out of danger, although they are still suffering from the effects of the poison. Miss Julia Wheeler, who has had such a terrible struggle for life, while not pronounced by her physicians as absolutely out of danger, was so far improved yesterday as to be able to take some ale which had been prescribed. Although the crisis may now be considered as past, it will be a long time before the poisonous effects will be completely eradicated from the system. In conversation with the reporter yesterday Dr. Purdy would not commit himself as to what he thought would result from the chemical analysis to be made of the piece of pie which has been saved, but said in view of what has occurred within the past few days, he would not be astonished if even more cases were discovered.

IN NO NEED OF CHARITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your report of the Mulvey case you gave i wrong impression concerning Mr. McGuiness, who feels deeply the injury done him. As I understand, he is in comfortable circumstances and is doing a fair business, and there would be no necessity for him to take home the pie from Mr. Mulvey's. He also denies having eaten any of the pie. T. H. WILCOX, M. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-If the recent pie poisoning case, so fully described in the Herald, shall result in a thorough investigation of New York bakeshops, much good will come of it. It is currently reported that our bakers uniformly make use of alum to whiten their bread. This is done in order that they may use an inferior grade is done in order that they may use an inferior grade of flour. I suppose a thousand affidavits may be had from journeymen bakers to prove these statemets. A few months since, a gentleman well known in literary circles informed me that he suffered from dyspepsia. I advised him to abandon the use of bakers' white bread. He did so, and was cared. In another instance a family of three persons made the same complaint, gave up the luxury of white bread, and were made whole. I do not hesitate the same complaint, gave up the intury of white bread, and were made whole. I do not hesitate to say that any sufferer from dyspepsia will experience immediate relief by substituting coarse bread for the white bread of the baker. In rye bread or Graham, as it is called, the baker has no use for alum or sulphuric acid, as whiteness is not desirable. But why should not every well regulated family do its own baking? Pice and cakes from the baker's to well informed persons are anything but appetizing. Let us have a little agitation of the baking question. Aside from quality there is something to be said on short weights.

CHARLES D. LAKEY.

CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

PATRICK HYNES' ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAIL ANT IDENTIFIED BY HIS VICTIM-THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Patrick Hynes, between eleven and twelve o'clock ast Sunday night, while in company with a woman was crossing Cherry street, at the corner of Chambers was crossing Cherry street, at the corner of Chambers street, when a man came running quickly toward him. The woman sprang aside, and the man seizing Hynos cut his throat from ear to car. The woman fled in one direction and the assailant in another. The wounded man cried, "Help! for God's sake, help!" and staggered across the street into a saloon. Nows of the affray was sent to the Fourth precinct station house, and Hynes was carried there. He said he believed his assailant was the inther of a girl whom a man named assailant was the tather of a girl whom a man named McNeil had jilted. He added that he resembled McNeil in appearance, and had in all probability been mistaken for him by the infuriated father, who had long threatened to avenge his wrongs. Surgeons pronounced the case an extraordinary one. The fleshy part of the neck was completely laid open, but no arteries or veins were severed, although the jugular was slightly punctured and the wind-

Three years ago Louis Nelson, a lighterman, of No. 934 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, became known to a weman named Nellie Harrington, who had left her husband. He took her under his protection. The police say that she is dissolute and abandoned in her habits. On Sunday night, a few minutes before Hynes was assaulted, it is said she was seen in his and Nelson's company at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt streets, and that all were under the influence of liquor. Then Hynes and the woman were seen together without Nelson, and it is believed that they had agreed to get away from the latter. Detective Keirns was put upon Nelson's track. Patrolman

they had agreed to get away from the latter. Detective Keirns was put upon Nelson's track. Patrolman Noian told him he had arrested the man a few months since and had had his uniform torn from his back. The detective went to the lighterage office, corner of Wail and South streets, and learned that Nelson was employed upon the lighter John G. Dale, at the foot of East Twenty-fifth street. On Monday night he boarded the Baie, round his man and arrested him.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE TAKE HIM AWAY."

After a night's confinement in the Oak street station house the prisoner was yesterday morning taken to Believue Hospital for recognition. The wounded man looked steadily at him a few moments and then said, "That is the man who cut my throat last Sunday night. For God's sake take him away, I don't want to see his face again or have him near me." Then Hynes turned his face to the wail until the man had been removed. When questioned about the McNeil story Hynes denied that he had ever mentioned it to the police, sor if he had it was when greatly excited, and the statement was not correct. The surgeon told the detective that Hynes was unable to go to court, but gave him a cert heate to the effect that his condition does not appear to warrant a fatal result.

The woman Harrington was discovered in a house in Batavia street. At first she professed ignorance of the whole occurrence, but at last admitted that on the night of the affray she had seen both liynes and Nelson. She and the prisoner were taken to the Tombs Court. Detective Keirns told Justice Otterbourg that the woman has been found with great difficulty, and unless she were committed to the present when the examination took piace if Hynes present when the examination took piace if Hynes present when the examination took piace if Hynes

got well, or at the Coroner's inquest if he died. Nelson is broad shouldered, smooth faced and of light complexion. Upon his face are slight scratches. He did not say a word, but listened intently to what the detective said and kept his gaze fixed upon the woman. She, on the contrary, was very voluble. In a loud voice she declared that she had not, as the detective stated, been in Hynes' company all day, but only for a short time on Sunday night. He met her by chance and offered himself as her escort home. She had never seen him before, but accepted his arm. They were walking quietly along when Nelson ran at Hynes. She sprang aside and saw the men clinch. No cries were uttered, she said; she saw no knife and there was no blood on the wounded man. The magistrate ordered that her sworn statement be taken by a clerk. She theroupon struck an attitude and in the name of God repeated her statements already made. The Justice remanded her into the care of the detective. She said she fived at No. 20 Batavia street, could be found there at any time and would attend the detective whenever he wanted her. The case will come up again to-day or to-morrow. The woman and Nelson are meanwhile locked up in the Fourth precinct station house.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

ELECTRICITY IN PLACE OF HEMP-VIEWS OF A MEDICO-ELECTRICIAN ON THE PROPOSED SUB-STITUTE FOR HANGING.

The subject of carrying out the death penalty through the medium of electricity and of thus substituting a more humane, effective and impressive agency of the law than the present one continues to form a theme of discusion among many thoughtful people. Dr. George M. Beard, of Twenty-ninth street, well known by his studies in electricity as applied to nervous diseases, was interviewed yesterday by a HERALD reporter.

What do you think, Doctor," asked the reporter, of the idea of using electricity in place of hemp for carrying out the death penalty?"

"I have thought much of the matter for years and believed that the time would come when such a method of execution would be employed."

"What advantages would you say it possesses?"
"The instantaneousness with which death is accomplished. A man killed by lightning never knows what he dies of, and should we succeed in obtaining an electrical apparatus of sufficient power, and one that could be readily and unerringly controlled, this style of execution would prove the most delicate possible, while inspiring in the multitude a much greater degree of awe and reverence for the law. It is the general belief that drowning is the best and essiest death to die, and that men who so perish die happy, but the first choking sensations in

law. It is the general belief that drowning is the beat and casiest death to die, and that men who so perish die happy, but the first cheking sensations in the process of drowning are extremely disagreeable. A man killed by lightning can have no sensation, for in the small fraction of an instant he is as though he had never been."

"Is it practicable to construct an apparatus that will carry out the idea?"

"I believe it can be made practicable. In order to determine just what sort of apparatus and how large and powerful it may be needed for the purpose in view experiments on animals would be necessary. These could be made under the control of competent experts, and I don't think there would be any insuperable difficulty to surmount. I am satisfied that no electrician or neurologist would be able to state without experiments just how powerful a battery would be needed. One thing is sure, and that is that a wide margin of reserve power should be made in any apparatus for this object. Individuals vary wonderfully in their conductivity to electricity and in their toleration of it. This I see constantly illustrated. Different people act differently when struck by lightning. There has lately been a case reported in England where a man was struck by lightning and his clothing down to his boots entirely stripped from his body, and yet he was not killed; but more singular still, his nervous system sustained no shock. In this case the electro-conductivity of the person was very likely not so good, as the average, else he would have been killed. Facts of this kind suggest that we must have apparatus of great and reserved power if we would make sure of killing sli those whom the law may condemn to death. The different electro-conductivity of different persons is illustrated by the framiliar experiment of lighting the gas with the finger. In houses that are built on rock or soil that conducts well, if one slites a little distance across the carpet with slippers on, faictional electricity is excited which is conducted throu

"Very poorly. It is because it resists electricity that physiological and curative effects are produced by electricity passing through it. It is the resist-ance which the body interposes to electricity that makes it possible to kill persons by it."

DE, DOREMUS NOT SO SURE OF ELECTRICITY. The reporter found Dr. Doremus in his laboratory, Twenty-sixth street, and, in answer to the question as to whether he approved of hanging, he enswered:—
"With Abraham Lincoln, I believe that the worst

use to which you can put a man is to hang him." "What would you do with him?"

"Not hang him."

"Would you have him despatched by electricity?" "I would have him made use of for the benefit of science and humanity. I would not decide definitely on electricity, but experiment in various directions and always, of course, with the utmost possible hu-manty. This subject of substituting something

and always, of course, with the utmost possible humanity. This subject of substituting something eise for hanging was discussed a year ago by the Medico-Legal Society, and one gentioman from Philadelphia advocated the use of gas. There are poisons that act with electric rapidity and are sure. There is an extract of prussic acid the vapor from a drop of which produces death instantaneously. This a chemist has to handle with great care.

"Do you think the use of electricity practicable?"

"It is to be feared it would be impracticable. The necessary apparatus would have to be large and powerful to do sure and effective work every time it might be employed. In the absence of any experience in that direction we cannot positively say how large and how powerful it should be for the taking of human life."

"I suppose something like what they have at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, London, a description of which is here in this book." And the reporter quoted the following:—"Longth of coil, 9 it, 10 in; diameter, 2 ft.; weight, 15 cwt., including 477 lbs, of hard rubber. The core is 5 feet long and 4 in diameter, of No. 16 iron wire. The primary coil consists of 145 pounds (3,770 yards) of No. 13 wire, The secondary coil consists of 150 miles of wire, weighing 605 pounds. The condenser is in six parts, each containing 125 square feet of tin foil, with five large Bunsen ceils the spark is 12 inches in length, and with fifty ceils this has been increased to 29 inches."

m length, and with micy constants beat increased to 29 inches."
"So you see," continued the Doctor, when the reporter had finished the description, "the hangman, or rather the executioner, of the future will have to know a little about science or some day by mistake he may execute himself."

PYRCUTIONS TOO MERCIFUL NOW. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Taking advantage of the well known impartiality of the Heall in presenting both sides of a question without regard to its own views I take the liberty of offering one or two suggestions on the other side of the execution question. All the efforts and all the arguments seem to be put forth on behalf of the murderer—to remove the unpleasantness and the suffering incident to his taking off, without regard to the perhaps stekening brutality of the crime for which he is to suffer. Admitting that the penalty of death is not inflicted by the law for revenge, it must still be conceded that it is as much for a punishment of the crime as for the removal of the criminal from society, and once convince those who know and care nothing for the hereafter that their death will be as quick as a flash, without suffering and with no unpleasant surroun-ings, and you destroy half the effect of the penalty as a preventive of crime; and the more completely we divest an execution of the terror and dread which is associated with hanging, as, perhaps, with no other mode, the more we destroy the effect intended to be produced upon the reckless classes. Of course I refer to heaging as performed decently and in order. The miserable bungling by which some of your correspondents condemn the whole system is as unnecessary as lamentable, and could easily be avoided in every case. The fact is, if half the hurderers through the country who deserve hanging, and who are tried, and escape justice through some technicality of law, or through the present jury system, or, perhaps, by the threadbare plea of insanity, were hanged, practice would soon make hanging so perfect that no more brutal botching would be heard of in this connection. The point made by your correspondent, Mr. Park Benjamin, that death to the perhaps sickening brutality of the crime for

by electricity would possess so much terror for the ignorant on account of its mysteriousness loses force from the fact that the means used would be so thoroughly discussed in the newspapers and among all classes interested as to soon, become sufficiently understood to lose all or match of its mysteriousness. It seems to be a kind of morbid charity which expends all its sympathy on the murderer, entirely losing sight of the perhaps brutally butchered and mangled victim. I recollect a case in point only a few years since, where a whole family of five or six, even down to the infant, were butchered in cold blood, with no excuse but pure devindances, and even in this case a petition was circulated against hanging the wretch—though I am glad to say with not much success. The time is in the near future when we will have to accept one of two alternatives—alther to submit entirely to the criminal classes, or to administer the law with more regard to justice, less sugar-coating, less regard to the wishes and tastes of criminals, and less interfering with anything in prison management which difthe wishes and tastes of criminals, and less interesting with anything in prison management which differs from that of a first class hotel. And apropos to this part of the ambject, I notice that several of the States which a few years ago looked down on little Dolaware with a holy horror, are now seriously agitating the question of re-establishing the whipping post. Yours, with respect,

MOCNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 23, 1879.

INDUCTNG COMA REPORT HANGING. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I have been mentally, as in too many cases crim nals have been physically, unnecessarily pained in this country by the inartistic infliction of death. Having devoted some attention to this, although never having seen or been willing to see the death of a human being by law, nevertheless, as I am an advocate for its infliction in cases of deliberate mur-der, I address you on the subject. During repeated advocate for its infliction in cases of deliberate murder, I address you on the subject. During repeated visits in Europe, from medical journals and other reliable sources it has been observed by your correspondent that the infliction of death by axe, glave, cord or garrote is comparatively painless, the executive who performs the immediate operation boing an expert: but here the sheriff may be a worthy farmer, an able mechanic or an adroit politician, and in either alternative a novice for the solemn duty. In Europe, to use a paradox, the one most is the least concerned in the supreme moment of execution by reason of the coma which is mercifully arranged to pervade the whole operation and to anticipate dissolution. Here it is more or less a prolonged agony. If your reporter thinks it worth while to meet me it is thought that he can be directed where to go and see one who, at different times in this city in his day, has scientifically instantaneously terminated forever the consciousness of the earthly existence of perhaps twenty assassins, and thus the humane efforts repeatedly expressed in your journal of late may be served by the adoption in the several States of a standard merciful mode of execution whereby the ignominy of deiberate murder, and dod and man may unite in the vigor of justice tempered with mercy in the final catastrophe of its consummation. Yours truly,

A substitute for Hanging.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HANGING NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Let the criminal, with arms and legs securely tied and body made fast to the execution chair, have drawn over his head an airtight bag, close fitting by an elastic at the neck and containing a sponge sat-urated with about a pint of chlorotorm. This pro-cess would be simple, death would be rapid, painless and calm, justice satisfied and humanity not out raged. W. J. M., M. D.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

STRANGE STORY OF TWO GREMAN YOUTHS WHO STARTED TO SEEK THEIR FORTUNES IN AMERICA.

Geisier, eighteen years of age, of Cologne, Germany, run away from home and arrived at this city on the steamship Switzerland, of the Red Star line, yesterday. Gustave Bingel is the son of the Postal Director of the district of Frankfort-on-the-Main. On the 20th inst. a cable despatch was received by the German Consul in this city from the lad's father, stating that his son had left for New York with George Geisler, and requesting that he be arrested on his arrival here. The German Consul turned the case over to the police authorities, and when the Switzerland arrived yesterday morning Captain Gastlin, of the Steamboat Squad, boarded them to the Consul's office, where the youngest said he ran away because he wished to learn English and find a position in America. Gustave, the younger boy, had no money at all, but George Geisler was well provided with funds, but where he obtained them is not known. Gustave stated that Geisler enticed him away and met him outside of Frankfort, when, both being of an adenturous turn of mind, they thought they would run away to America. The youngest will be sent back on the earliest opportunity if his parents so desire it, but it is impossible to interfere with Geis-ler, as he is of age. They were given in charge of John Nelke, the proprietor of a boarding house for scamen, in R-ctor street, who answered for their safe keeping. He took them out in the afternoon to try to obtain employment for them during their stay in America. Geisler cashed a check for some \$220, and after having received the money have a striangly and after having received the money have a striangly and after having received the money have a striangly and after having received the money have a striangly and after having received the money have a striangly and after having received the money have a striangly and a striangly

ternoon to try to obtain employment for them during their stay in America. Geisler cashed a check for some \$220, and after having received the money he was advised by John Nelke to deposit it with the German Consul, which he accordingly did. The boys then went to the Red Star wharf, in Hobokon, to secure a valise which they had left on board.

THE STONY OF THEIR VOYAGE.

Dr. Frazer, of the Switzerland, was seen by a Harald reporter last evening in the treight office on the Jersey City dock, and told the following story of the boys' voyage:—The little one gave the name of Carl Riddic, the clidest that of George Geisler. The eldest was shout the politost man I have ever seen. He was continually dofiling his has to both passengers and crow. I was actonished when I heard that they could not speak a word of English and were coming to America to learn the English language, as they informed Mr. Levy, the horse dealer, was their intention. The young one was very seasiek, and the old one seemed to be terribly worried about him. They had one trunk, and the effects of both were enclosed therein. They had the same stateroom, the names on both lickets were the same; in fact, they seem to be related to each other. At this moment a seaman entered the office and informed the reporter that the boys were just leaving the ship, having secured their property. The reporter hastened to meet them and came up with them just as a Gustom House officer demanded the key to their valise. This was handed to him, and when opened disclosed to view a mass of papers and books on civil engineering and a huge pistol. The reporter spoke to the fugitives, who spoke French importectly.

At first the eldest was reluctant to speak, but after a while the reporter succeeded in cliciting the information from him that he was studying engineering and had come to this country to witness the mountacturing of machinery and study the mode of American engineering. When asked why the young boy had accompanied him he said that he wished to go into business. The r

KNIFE AND FIST.

David Doody, an expressman, nineteen years old, quarrelled in Frankfort street, on Monday night, with Arthur McKeon, a printer, of No. 7 Attorney street. McKeon struck him in the face and knocked him down. Doody ran into a grocory store, and, returning with a knife, shahed McKeon across the

returning with a knife, shashed McKeon across the face, cutting his nose almost in two. He was held for trial in the Tomos Court yesterday.

In the same court John Powers, a fruit dealer, was charged by Michael Sweeny, liquor dealer, with two assutits with intent to kill. On the lith of Septemtember he entered the saloon No. 98 Yesey street and drawing a knife said, as is alleged, that he would rip one of Sweeny's customers up. He was persuaded into leaving. On October 13 he again, it was charged, entered the saloon with a drawn knife and said he would kill Sweeny. The bartender, Hatheld, started for a policeman, when Powers knocked him down. He was fined and put under bonds to keep the peace for three mouths, or in default of them to go to the island for a month.

James Bergen, of No. 340 East Thirty-fourth street, stood in the Bowery, near Broome street, on Monday night, watting for an uptown car. Solomon Hastings, of No. 91 Suffolk street, without provocation, be charges, struck him in the stomach with his head. Bergen was precipitated into a basement. In Essex Market Court Hastings was held for trial.

## HAYDEN'S TRIAL.

A Deaf Witness Who Saw a Man in the Woods.

THE MYSTERIOUS "BARN" ARSENIC.

Proposition to Eliminate the Suicide Testimony from the Case.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25, 1879. The court room was thronged at the Hayden trial to-day. Two of the State's most important witnesses were examined. The first was called to prove that Hayden, on the eventful afternoon when Mary Stannard was murdered, was seen some distance from where he had claimed to be at work, but the dentification was far from satisfactory, as the witness had but a momentary glance of the person be-lieved to be Hayden. The other witness was General Wilcox, ex-Chief of Police of Middletown, who gave important evidence regarding the mysterious "barn" arsenic. In substance it was that this arsenic was September, where Hayden's friends claimed to have found it ten days later. Efforts were made to weaken the evidence of both witnesses, by showing that the never spoke until recently of the matters to which they testified.

MRS. WARD'S TESTIMONY.

"Amelia Ward," called the counsel for the State, and the first witness of the day ascended the stand. She was a small, wiry woman, of forty odd years, plainly but neatly dressed, and bore in her hand a japanned tin ear trumpet. Her eyes had that strained, carnest expression often observed with people who are extremely deaf. Mr. Waller under-took the difficult task of questioning Mrs. Ward. He stood by her side and spoke with deliberation "What-is-your-name?" was the first interroga tory, and the ready answer showed that the witness was quick and intelligent. She replied in a monoto-nous tone, except when a question was repeated, and then her voice was strong and sharp. The preliminary questions were just completed when the singularity of the scene on the witness stand was intensified by the loud ringing of the are alarm bell on a building adjoining the court house. The jury bent their energies to hearing the witness and the witness to bearing the lawyer. Finally the bell be-came silent and Mrs. Ward continued:—

"A little after one o'clock on the day of the murder I left my house in a wagon and went north. [The house was pointed out on the map and witness, tumbling off the platform through a misstep in reading the map was saved only by the hasty clutch of the lawyer.] The road passed by Hayden's; I went north from there half a mile, arriving at half-

"Did you see anybody on the road?" "Yes; I met Benjamin Stevens south of Rockland Centre and near his own house; he was going

She described meeting other persons who ents are of no interest in the case. Next she reached the decisive part of her testimony. Resting the pointer at a place on the map near the forks of

reached the decisive part or nor testimony. Resting the pointer at a place on the map near the forks of the road, just above Haydon's, she said:—"I was there when I got a glimpse of a man."

Mr. Waller—I will now take the pointer and run it along the road to the point where you saw the man. Then stop me.

Mr. Jones—Oh, we object; that is not fair.

Chief Justice Park—We think it amounts to the moving of the pointer by the witness horself and is more convenient.

The witness indicated a place on the road about four hundred feet from the place where witness was in her wagon at the time. Continuing she said:—"I only had a glimpse of him; he was moving across the road. [The direction was toward the scene of the tragody.] I could not tell whether the man was tall or short; he wore no coat; I cannot describe the color of his upper garment, but it was not white or black; I don't think I could recognize the garment now; I did not see the man afterward."

"When did you first speak about this?"

"It was after the arrest of Hayden."

The commencement of the cross-examination provoked a smile. Mr. Waller had been standing. Mr. Jones adopted the easier plan. He brought around a chair and planted himself beside the witness, and at a level enabling him to conveniently talk into her ear trumpet. After some preliminary questions Mr. Jones asked:—"You did not testify, I believe, at the first trial?"

"No, sir; I said nothing outside my own family until about the time of Mr. Hayden's second arrest."

"If you thought your knowld agfected the

first trial?"
"No, sir; I said nothing outside my own family
until about the time of Mr. Hayden's second arrest."
"If you thought your knowledge affected the
case why didn't you tell of it at the time of the first

"You also talked with two men, Mr. Perry and Mr. Buell?"

"Yes; but I do not remember what I said to them; I may not have exactly understood what they asked me."

Counsel endeavored to shake the testimony of the witness as to seeing the man on the roadway by asking her to describe the clothing of Perry and Buell. This sho was unable to do, and counsel for the State came to her aid with an objection, that she had not pretended to identify the man she saw, by his clothing or otherwise, and had only said she saw a man going in a certain direction, and that he wore no cost.

"Did he have pants on?" continued Mr. Jones.

"Glees if he hadn' I would have been apt to have noticed it." (Laughter).

"Cauld you see the person below the hips?"

"My impression is that I did."

"Will you indicate on my leg how far down you could see?"

"I saw enough to see that he was stepping," and with this the witness hestiated and the indication on counsel's leg was not pressed.

"How do you know it was a man at all?"

"I saw enough to convince me that it was a man; a bush hid him in part."

"I saw enough to convince me that it was a man; a bush hid him in part."

"I saw enough to convince me that it was a man; a bush hid him in part."

"The "BAIN" ARENIC MYNTERY.

John Wilcox, who was Chief of Police in Middletown at the time of the tragedy, testified that he was employed by the State authorities to assist in the investigation. Eleven days after the murder ho visiated Hayden's premises and scarched the house and barn for blood-stained clothing. The witness was then interrogated earefully to show that at this time the tin box of arsenic subsequently found was not there. Nothing was publicly stated about this arsenic until Hayden told of it himself in the preliminary trial ten days later. The theory of the State is that this box was secreted in the barn (about the time of Hayden's testimony, on a stringer on the south and cast sides of testimony occupying two or three days, which would show the fallecy of the brown and cast sides of the b

out this matter we wouldn't make any such agreement.

HAYDEN'S CONFERENCE WITH MARY.

Mrs. Honrictta E. Young, of Meriden, but who, at the time of the tragedy, was yisiting opposite Hayden's house, was called to prove that on the day before her death Hayden had a conference with Mary Stannard. The girl, witness said, called twice at Hayden's house during the forencon, Hayden not being at home. Between three and four o'ciock she came again, and Hayden, who had returned, went out to the barn with her. They were together in the barn four or five minutes, and when they came out Mary had a rake. While they were there Mrs. Hayden was standing in the doorway of the house.

My mother was standing by me, and I made a remark to her. She responded, "Sure enough." This being rused out, the witness did not explain the singular remark. It was, possibly, based on the neighborhood gossip about Hayden and the girl.

"There wasn't any remarkably kindly feeling between the two families, was there, growing out of an invitation not given on a certain occasion?"

"No, sir: there was no such difficulty. But my health wasn't very good."

"But if you were well enough to go blackberrying you were well enough to go across the street?"

"Ald, I thought so!" exclasimed Mr. Jones. "No

over.

Mr. Watrous inquired—"Now don't you think you aducated each other up to the story you have told?"
"Well, perhaps we did," responded the witness.
She was then sharply questioned on the same points testified to by her daughter, but made no contradictory statements. Her testimony, for a woman of her advanced years, was singularly clear. The court, at six o'clock, adjourned until to-mer-row.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

GENERAL PREPARATIONS TO CELEBRATE THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

With the recurrence of the season when the task of gathering in the fruits of the earth has been completed the nation is again invited by its Chief Magistrate, and the people of the several States by their several Executives, to publicly render thanks to the Giver of All Good for the blessings vouchsafed during the past year. Accordingly to-morrow has been appointed "Thanksgiving Day," a term which, although suggestive of happiness and good cheer to most people, is synonymous with misery to many who are poor and needy. In the churches of all dewho are poor and needy. In the churches of all denominations services appropriate to the day will take place. At the Collegate Church, corner of Firth avenue and Twenty-ninth street (Rev. Dr. Ormiston) the Rev. Mr. Coe, who was recently installed minister or the Associated Church, corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, will pr. ach a Thanksgiving sermon. A fine musical programme has been arranged to be given by the combined choirs of all the collegiate cuurches. The selections will embrace the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's Stabat Mater, and movements from Hayda and Mozart. The selos will be rendered by Mrs. Emma Watson Doty. A festivat of praise and song will be given at the Church of the Covenant, the services, which have been specially arranged for the occasion, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. A special Thanksgiving service will also be observed at Zion Church, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue.

At many of the public institutions the inmates will be feasted with good things provided by friends. The ladies of the Union Relief Association for the Care of Disabled Soldiers and their Families invite the eco-operation of their patriotic friends in an offering of gratifude to those through whose self-sacrifice the country, with all its blessings of peace and prosperity, has been preserved. These ladies will be at their rooms in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, to-day, to distribute to the 250 families under their care supplies for a dinner to be enjoyed in the homes of the recipients to-morrow. Donations of money or provisions may be sent to the armory, between the hours of nine A. M. and five P. M., to-day, or to the president, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, No. 135 West Twenty-second street.

Mr. Bleke, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, reports that as yet he has received no contributions of poultry and other delicacies from charitate pace of the Thanksgiving Day matinee," at half-past two, the proceeds, as announced, to be for the bonefit of Strangering nominations services appropriate to the day will take place. At the Collegiate Church, corner of

children who are annually ted, clothed and sheltered in that institution.

THE CITY'S DEPENDENTS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will provide Thanksgiving dinner for all the 11,000 inmates of the institutions under their charge. They will provide 13,393 pounds of chicken and turkey at a cost of 13 cents and 15 cents per pound respectively, or over a pound for each person. Besides poultry thirty barrels of apples will be distributed for dessert. The poultry will be distributed among the institutions as follows:—Biackwell's Island—Charity Hospital, Penitoniary and Almahouse, 1,400 pounds each; Incurable Hospital, 110 pounds; Workhouse, 1,200 pounds. Penitoniary gang, 70 pounds, and Lunstic Asylum, 1,000 pounds; Insane Asylum, 1,600 pounds. Rapital, 1,000 pounds; Insane Asylum, 1,600 pounds. Rapital, 1,000 pounds; Branch Homeropathic Hospital, 1,000 pounds; Branch Lunstic Asylum, 350 pounds; Hospital, 400 pounds; City Prison (Tombs), 650 pounds; Bellevue Hospital, 1,000 pounds; Minetyminth Street Hospital, 30 pounds, and Steamboat Squad, 20 pounds. The Thanksgiving dinner will be served in all the institutions between twelve and two o'clock.

## PLETIRO-PNEUMONIA.

Post-mortem examinations were made yesterday State Cattle Commission, on the carcasses of eight cows that had suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. The State Cattle Commission, on the carcasses of eight cows that had suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. The examinations took place at the offal dock, foot of Thirty-eighth street, North River, in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen, representing the veterinary profession and others interested in the cattle trade. The animals were from the sheds of four firms in this city. They had been suffering for periods ranging from seven to fourteen days. They presented an emaciated appearance, and thermometrical tests showed the temperature of their bodies to range from two to six degrees above the average of a beast in sound condition. When they were slaughtered Proson Law pointed out the peculiarities of the disease. Among these was the limitation of the disease, Among these was the limitation of the sifected paris to particular lobules of the lung, one of which might be unhealthy and the other sound. The limits of health and disease were shown in juxtaposition in the same lung. When the disease assumes an acute form animais may be carried off by it in two days, though often they linger on for a month. In certain stages of the maindy the lung tissues become loaded and choked up with blood globules, and as it advances adhesion of the lungs to the ribs ensues, the lung tissues begin to disappear, being either wasted or filled up by copious exudations generated locally.

Dr. James H. Hopkins said yesterday that in the four inspections made the State Commission had investigated the condition of 1,085 cow sheds, containing upward of five thousand head of cattle. It was found that sixty-seven sheds contained 473 diseased cows. Da Hopkins believed that lealthy beasts were contaminated by contact with sick ones.

## CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday in the parlor of the America Exchange National Bank. Among the members who were present were Messrs. E. J. Livingston, D. Willia James, George S. Coe, William A. Booth, W. Bayard Cutting and Charles L. Brace. Mr. Booth, the presi-Cutting and Charles L. Brace. Mr. Booth, the president of the society, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes Measrs. Hooper C. Van Brunt, George S. Coe, Charles E. Whitehead, David R. Jaques and James R. Roosevelt were elected trustees. In the election of president and treasurer, which followed, Mr. Booth and Mr. Coe were unanimously re-elected to fill those positions. The annual report of the secretary was then presented. In this were summed up the results of the twenty-six years the society has been at work. It has in that time sent over 50,000 persons, of whom 45,000 were children, to homes and piaces of work. In its lodging houses, of which the society has six, about 200,000 different boys and girls have been sheltered, in structed and partly fed. In the industrial schools about 50,000 poor little girls have been taught, and of these it is not known, as the report stated, that even a score have entered on criminal courses of lits or become drunkards or beggars, though four-fiths of them were children of drunkards. During the past year Mrs. J. J. Astor contributed \$1,500 to the society in celebration of New Year's Day, with which 100 boys were sent to homes in the West. A like work was done with an equal amount given through the editor of the Tribine.

Separate reports were included in the secretary's report of the senigration scheme and the different senools, missions and lodging houses controlled by the society and of its fangous Sick Children's Mission and Summer Home, at Bath L. I. The total number under the charge of the society for the year was 39,605. The workers among these, taught thrift by the society, have deposited over \$5,000 in the society's penny savings banks. The treasurer's report was then submitted. It shows the total receipts of the year to have been \$205,563,25 and the balance on haad to be \$1,242.99. The total receipts of the year to have been \$205,563,25 and the balance on haad to be \$1,242.99. The total receipts of the year to have been \$205,563 and the balance on haad dent of the society, occupied the chair. Af

SEATS IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the last meeting of the Governing Committee At the last meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange the Committee on Admissions were authorized to receive sealed proposals for forty additional seats up to November 25, the minimum price to be \$10,000. The object of the sale was to raise a fund with which to pay for the property recently purchased by the Exchange. One hundred and three bids were received and opened yesterday. The actual amounts offered could not be ascertained, but President Ives said that they were all considerably above \$10,000. The Governing Committee will meet in a few days to take action on the proposals.